Times

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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

PRICE ONE CENT.

North Carolina Whites Take Summary Vengeance.

## TERROR IN WILMINGTON

The Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Chief of Police Resign-The Record Newspaper Office Wrecked and the Building Fired - Military on the Scene-White Men Arriving From Other Towns - Blacks Forced to Run for Their Lives-Exiled From the City-Negro Policemen Fail to Report for Duty-The Situation Is Temporarily Quiet.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 16.-Today has been one of terror in Wilmington. The white men have taken the law in their own hands and wreaked vengeance. The office of the negro newspaper, the Record, was burned, and after this the negroes showed a disposition to create trouble. They began to gather in one of the thickly populated sections of the city and assumed a threatening attitude towards the whites

One mob fired upon a small number of white men, seriously wounding one and slightly injuring two others. The whites returned the fire, killing four negroes. The white man seriously wounded is a young man named Mayo. After being wounded; he shot two of his assailants and then dropped to the ground in a dead faint. An ambulance was summoned and he was removed to a hospital, where he now lies at death's door,

As soon as the news of the shooting be came known, the whites, utterly beyond the control of their leaders, rushed in large numbers to the scene and engages the negroes, killing four more.

The Military on the Secac. One military company and a division of the naval reserves, carrying with them two rapid-fire guns, also repaired to the scene, where they are on guard tonight.

In the meantime, the body of whites had instituted a diligent search for the leader of the mob that started the riot and who shot young Mayo. The negro was finally found secreted in a house. He was taken out and told to run for his life. He started off but only advanced a few yards before his body was riddled

Next a negro named Tom Miller and a white man, both of whom had taken a prominent part in arousing the negroes, were placed in jail. Five other negroes ed from the city.

Up to this hour sixteen negroes have n reported killed and a number wound-

Eighty-six armed white men arrived this afternoon from Fayetteville, a town eighty-three miles from this place. Mil-tary companies under orders from the adjutant general of the State are expected from Maxton, Clinton, Franklin, and

The Republican and Populist aldermer and the mayor resigned this afternoon and their places were filled by white men was elected mayor. The chief of police also resigned.

The new board of aldermen instructe the mayor, in view of the turbulent state of affairs existing in this community, to swear in three hundred extra policemen. The negro policemen who are attache

to the force under the old regime failed to report for duty tonight.

A prominent white Republican, has been an energetic negro leader, was given peremptory notice to leave the city which he did, after promising never to re-

At this time the situation is quiet, but matter of conjecture.

#### Many Firearms Captured. tured today from the negroes.

The committee of twenty-five men, rep resenting the mass meeting of white citizens and appointed to execute the provisions of the resolutions adopted vesterwhich demanded the departure of or Manly from the city and the re moval of the Record plant, was to bave a definite answer to their demands from representative negroes at 7 a. m. today. Chairman A. M. Waddell was to report the answer to the white citizens in front of the Wilmington Light Infantry armor

# No Answer Received.

the appointed hour more than 50 determined white citizens, including merchants, lawyers, preachers and doctors, all well armed, gathered at the armory. Col. Waddeli reported that he had re-ceived no answer from the negroes. The crowd waited at the armory until almos 9 o'clock, hoping that an answer comply with their demands would be receive

out none came. The men then formed in line, four abreast, and started on the march to the Record office, in a thickly populated ne-gro settlement. As the long column of armed men approached the vicinity many negroes-men, women and children-wer

een fleeing. When the column reached the building. a two-story frame structure, the men were halted and several advanced to the door. It was locked. A few blows forced it open, and about twenty citizens enterwithin a very few minutes the whole plant was wrecked and the broken pieces pitched into the street. The win-dows of the house were broken out. As the fragments were tossed into the street shouts went up.

# An Outburst of Cheers,

It was when a long sign, "The Record Publication Company," was cast into the street that the greatest outburst of cheers went up. A beaver hat was thrown out and quickly torn in pieces, as was a crayon likeness of Editor Manly. When the wrecking was about complete

it became evident that the building was Smoke was rising out of the ndows. There were shouts of indignation and commands to extinguish flames. But the fire spread quickly, that the fire department had to be led out. As the engines and hose reels dashed upon the scene, several rounds were fired by the men who were lined up ore than two squares either way.

Building Wrecked by Fire. The department quickly had the fire un-

der control, but not before the building \$3 and \$5 Mantels reduced to \$2.50

was a total wreck. They did, however prevent the spread of the flames to adjacent buildings. Conservative men very much regret the fire, not only because it was entirely unnecessary, but endangered a great deal of other property, as

Close on one side of the building way St. Stephen's Caurch, the largest and handsomest negro church in the city. On the other side, with only three or four small cottages, joined close together, be tween it and the burning building, Ruth Hall, a large and well equipped ha used by negroes. As soon as it was ap parent that the fire was under contro the people left the scene and disperse-through the city, many of them going or guard duty on the various blocks.

Negroes Hasten to the Scene. carried to the negroes. More than five hundred were at work in the cotto compress. They were told that their homes were being burned, etc. They rushed, pell-mell from their work. How-ever, by the heroic efforts of the Messrs. James and W. H. Sprunt, the great ma-

jority were stopped.

About the time they were gotten unde control news came from the First ward, over the railroad, that a riot was in progress there. Large numbers of armed men boarded the street cars, or went on foot to the scene at the corner of Fourth and Harnett Streets.

# Fully Twenty Wounded.

This was about 11:30 o'clock. When they reached the scene four negroes had already been killed and fully twenty wounded. One young white man, William Mayo, was seriously wounded.

What gave rise to the trouble was that white guards on duty on the corner of Fourth and Harnett Streets had haited a number of negroes.

All save one heeded the advice of the guards to disperse. He turned as though

to move away, but suddenly wheeled about and fired at a squad of guards. Sev-eral rifle balls went through his body, killing him instantly. The ball fired by the negro took effect in Piner's arm. Necroes in sight onickly darted around Negroes in sight quickly darted around corners and in a few minutes one of them raised from behind a fence and fired, seriously wounding William Yonkers, who was here to vote and would have returned home in a few days.

Another Deadly Volley. The negro was captured. He was in his own yard and two Winchesters were found in his house. Within ten minutes he was shot to death. A large mob of ne groes assembled about a square away. and, re-enforcements for the whites hav ing arrived, a volley was fired upon them killing four and wounding others. The

negroes quickly retreated.

The Wilmington Light Infantry and the were also hurriedly carried to the scene A mob of several hundred negroes was gathered on Ninth Street, corner of Nix-on, but as the military advanced the ne-groes fell back and rapidly scampered.

The Military Fires. When near Sixth and Nixon a shot wa fired into the naval reserves from a ne gro's house. A volley of bullets was fired by the military through doors and windows, killing one negro. Six more inmates were captured and escorted to jail. The ouse was demolished.

With the exception of two or three cas-ualties in remote portions of the city, this ended the really riotous scenes of the

The news of the conflict spread quickly to neighboring cities and large bodies of men arrived during the afternoon from Fayetteville and near-by towns. All sec-tions of the city inhabited by white people are closely guarded tonight.

# MORE TROUBLE FEARED.

The South Carolina Race Riot Ma

Brenk Out Afresh. Columbia, S. C., Nov. 10.-The total num ber of negroes lynched and killed in Tuesday's race riot at Phoenix is eight. Two of these were killed in the woods, the others were all lynched, and the bodies are all in one spot near the Rehobath Church. The coroner proposes to have them all ganized and well mounted cavalry are the

Late reports tonight indicate that there is likely to be more and serious trouble if the negroes attempt to assert themselves in any way whatever. The sheriff of the county tonight wires the governor that he has control of the situation at present but a fresh outbreak would be well nigh mpossible to control.

The members of the Tolbert family.

against whom the feeling is intense, hav all pretty well gotten out of reach by this ville. It is said tonight that his wounds are likely to prove fatal. State Chair-man Tolbert has gone to Greenville, and it is rumored that he is on his way to

Washington, "Jim" Tolbert, whose vis postmistress at McCormick's, has b made to leave. This afternoon John R. Tolbert, the father of the others, the collector of the port of Charleston, and the man who, it was thought, was fatally shot on Tuesday, arrived in Columbia, accompanies by his son, Joe. They did not register at the hotel, but got a room. Somehow the news got noised about that they were

there, and Lieut, Wyatt Alken, a Green wood man, swore out a warrant for their The elder wished to resist, but was persuaded not to do so. Both were heavily armed. The men were hustled to the ourtroom. Their attorney waived a preiminary examination for them and got

an order to send them to the State prison here for safe keeping.

The collector, who was wounded from head to thighs and exceedingly weak, displayed wonderful nerve. He gave a graphic story of the manner in which he was shot. He said the entire top of his buggy was shot off. He had not had his as dressed since Tuesday, and was pitiable object. Tonight all is quiet

# LIEUT. WANSBORO BURIED.

The Albany Hero Was Among the

First to Fall at Santiago.
Albany, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The remains of econd Lieutenant Thomas A. Wansboro of the Seventh United States Infantry were buried with military honors today. Lieut. Wansboro was among the first o fall at Santiago. His body arrived here yesterday and was taken to the ar-mory, where it lay under military guard all night. Thousands visited the armory to view the casket in which the body lay. in the funeral procession from the ar-mory to the church, the Tenth Battalion and other local military organization

acted as a military escort. st 25 To Haltimore and Re- \$1.2 turn via Penusylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday Nov. 12 and 13, good to return until Mon-day, Nov. 14. All trains except Congres-

no10,11,12,e-11,12,13,m To make more room Libbey & Co.

# SPAIN TOO HAS ALGERISM

Terrible Percentage of Fatalities on Her Transports.

# HARD TASK FOR AMERICANS

uerto Principe Expected to Presen Many Difficulties to Our Occupa tlon-Cubans May Make Trouble-Gen, Valderrama la Seeking Gen Santocilde's Body at Hayamo.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 10.-The Spanish merchant ship Herrera arrived here today from the north coast. She brought news that the evacuation of the Holguin district by the Spaniards is being pushed with great rapidity. Two steamers with troops sailed last week, leaving only 4,00 Spanish soldiers in the district.

While the Herrera was discharging her argo at Gibara a French steamer, em ployed by the Spanish government for the transportation of troops, arrived. She had accommodations for 2,500 men. The Spanfards are packed aboard the transports like sardines, even the officers not being comfortably quartered. Their sufferings on the passage across the Atlantic must be horrible. Not more than 80 per cent of the men leaving the Holguin districts are expected to reach their native land alive. Smallpox was taken aboard the transports at Gibara. The men while en route are certain to be attacked by dysentery, diarrhea and other stomach troubles owing to the bad quality of the food furnished to them.

The Spaniards in evacuating the Holguin district followed the same plan that was pursued here, sending the sick home by the first transport. Forty patients from the Gibara hospital, who, it was intended to send on the first transport. died on the wharves before they could be taken on board. Their bodies were taken outside and given sea burial. Even among the men supposed to be well from fever ten to fifteen in every hundred die

the transports have gone direct to Spain Col. Duncan Hood's six companies of the Second Immunes have not been affected by the smallpox epidemic there. The men, in spite of the fact that they were all vaccinated recently, are still rigidly quarantined in the camp in the hills back of the city.

Col. Hood is rapidly getting the city into good sanitary condition. He is cleaning the streets and disinfecting the houses. The two hospitals he established a fortnight ago are constantly crowded smallpox patients and a large staff of Cu

ban physicians is kept busy. The Herrera brought word that all the arrangements of the Spaniards for the evacuation of Puerto Principe have been completed. Gen. March, the commander of the district, has moved three regiments from the city of Puerto Principe to the seaport town of Neuvitan so as to be ready to load them on the first trans ports quickly. The evacuation will be be gun an hour after the transports with or ders from Havana arrive.

It is understood here that the United It is understood here that the United States will garrison Puerto Principe with thirty troops of cavalry under command of Gen. Coppinger. It is believed the Americans will move in before all the Spanish troops are out. It is believed the Americans will have a harder task in Puerto Principe than in

any other part of the same province is infected with smallpox and fevers, the cities are in unsanitary condition, the plantations and the stock on the farms in the country are destroyed and the roads are impassable. The Cubans in the province are more violently rev tionary than in any other part of the isl-and, and are not disposed to aid the Americans in maintaining order. Well oronly kind of troops capable of maintain-ing the authority of the United States in the province under the conditions prevailing there. The difficulties of cor

cation in the province are greater than in other parts of the island. It is believed here that Puerto Principe province will eventually be added to th domain under the command of Gen. Wood. Word was received from Manzan-illo that Col. Pettit, of the Fourth Immunes had completed arrangements to garrison the important towns in the Man-zanillo district. Battalions will be stationed at Bayamo in command of a ma

Gen. Valderrama, the Spanish officer who took the body of Gen. Vara del Refrom here vesterday, arrived at Manza nillo last night and left for Bayamo toda; to recover the body of Gen. Santocildes. He was escorted by his staff and a bat-talion of American troops. Gen. Valderrama was courteously received by the Americans, but the Cubans were sullen. Col. Pettit has been ordered by Gen. Wood to protect the Spaniards at any cost and he will do so. Gen. Valder-rama anticipates more trouble in finding Gen. Santocildes's grave, owing to the hostility of the Cubans, than he ex-perienced in locating the burial place of Gen. Vara del Rey, though he was two days in finding the resting place of the latter, the delay being due to the fact that the Cubans had desecrated the

# HOW TO COOK EGGS.

the Reforms Needed.

Havana, Nov. 10 .- An Important meeting of the board of directors of the Lawyers' Association of Havana was held yesterday. Dr. Goner, the dean of the of their salaries.

Lawyers' Association, proposed the calling of a general assembly composed of lawyers from all parts of the Island to laws of the land. The assembly, he said would not be a political gathering, but would have more of a scientific character, The proposal was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The board will meet again on Sunday for the purpose of is-suing a call for the proposed convention. It is believed that this assembly will be a more important demonstration than has taken place in Cuba in many years. Dr. Goner told your correspondent that Goner told your correspondent work decided upon by the asse would be done by commis ns and that in a few months the United States Gov-ernment would have a true knowledge of the country and the reforms to be put into force through the medium of a re-

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#### GERMANY IN THE PHILIPPINES. It Is Believed She Will Maintain Her

Interests There. Berlin, Nov. 10.-There is an inclination here to connect Great Britain's war preparations with the Philippine The German government, it is believed will maintain Germany's interests in the islands, these interests being chiefly of a commercial and political nature, but as long as these are not prejudiced Germany will have no reason to issue from her

reserve.

Nevertheless, it is becoming clearer daily that the fate of the islands is not immaterial to Germany.

The National Zeitung, commenting on Lord Salisbury's speech at the banquet given by the lord mayor of London last night, says it regards his hint as to the future relations between Great Britain and the United States as the most significant feature of his remarks.

### BLANCO WOULD HASTE AWAY. es Not Want to See the Spanish

cant feature of his remarks.

Fing Hauled Down. in, Nov. 10.-Gen, Blanco has anenced that he would likely leave the island on November 20. He assigns as reasons for his engerness to get away, that he did not surrender the island and does not want to be present to witness the hauling down of the flag or to parti-cipate in the final detail of turning the property over to the United States.

#### SPAIN IS UNDECIDED.

Sagasta May Have to Follow Rios's

Advice and Abandon Negotiations. London, Nov. 10.-A telegram from a Paris correspondent states that the decision of Spain on the question of accepting or rejecting the terms of peace offered by the United States has not yet been made.

Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish Peace Commission, recommends the abandoment of the negotiations. There are indications that Prime Minister Sagasta, is unwilling to resort to this extreme course, but he will probably be compelled to adopt Senor Rios's

before they can be got aboard ship. All policy. There are frequent exchanges of messages between Parts and Madrid and the next session of the commission, instead of taking place on Saturday, will probably be postponed until Monday. It would, therefore, be premature to make any forecast, as the situation may be materially modified before that time. The next meeting, however, will be decisive, for the negotiations will either be dropped or speedily finished on the lines of the American memo-

Spain continues to seek every possible political advantage from Emperor Wilitam's proposed visit to Cadiz on his return from the East. An invitation for the emperor and empress to visit Madrid has not yet been accepted.

# GET NEITHER GOLD NOR GLORY.

and Police at Havana Mutiny for Their Salaries. Havana, via Key West, Nov. 10.-The Fourth Battalion, Mobilizado de La Habana, mutinied on the 8th, refusing to accept payment of one month's salar, and a promissory note for the remainder. They demanded all cash. They took possession of the block house at Cienaga on the outskirts of the city and challenged the troops to go and fight them. Gen. Arolas, military commander of Havana, went to Cienaga with one battallon of regulars, and when the mutineers saw he meant business, they sur-rendered. Arolas arrested the captain, Fernandez Santa Marina, and locked him

A grave uprising of the military police patrol the streets and seized their barracks. The trouble was not stopped until they were paid money due them. The civil guards also revolted and had to be

paid one month's salary,

The regular troops also show great dis-content and an uprising on their part may come at any time.

# BLUFFED BY BLANCO.

Military Police Turned From Anger to Cheers by a Harangue.

Havana, Nov. 10.-Last night the men of the Third Battalion of a regiment of Orden Publico (military police) held a meeting at the San Francisco de Paula Barracks, to protest against the action of the Government in withholding their salaries Speeches were indulged in and these ha a bad effect on the men, most of whom were plentifully supplied with liquor They became very disorderly and acte in a riotous manner until morning.

The chief of police, fenring a conflict with the men sent an order to them to leave the barracks and to go, headed by their officers, to report at the headquarters of the Orden Publico, Instead of obeving the order the malcontents marched in good order to the Plaza de Armas, the square in front of the captain general's palace, where they ranged them-selves in lines and stood in silence for some time. They made no attempt to create disorder, but intended by their attitude to protest against the retention

during the night at the barracks Gen Enrique Solano, Captain General Blanco's lawyers from all parts of the island to chief of staff, approached them and told them that their conduct was unbecoming Spanish legislation and to formulate a political constitution for the island based upon the combined knowledge of the laws of the land. The assembly, he said

to police headquarters.

There he assembled all the men in the courtyard and addressed them, telling them that they should remember the noble record of the Spanish soldler, who always sacrificed himself for the good of the country, behaving as the soldlers of better paid armies, when Spain could do nothing but thank her devoted and dis-interested ones. He added that the Spanish government would not forget its duty

is government would not forget its duty towards them.

The members of the battalion were much impressed by the speech and shouted "Long live Spain," "Long live Blanco."

This ended the trouble and every man is now performing his duty as usual.

Gen. Blanco. has advanted measures to usual salutes would be fired. No invita Gen. Blanco has adopted measures to maintain order. The city is quiet. Flynn's Business College, Sth. and K

Business, shorthand, typewriting—125 a yr. an ornament to any room-these The Weather-Libbey & Co. say-

# EPIDEMIC AT HONOLULU

Fifty Soldiers in the Hospital With Typhoid Fever.

### COL BARBER WAXES WROTH

Attorney General Smith Visits Him and Alleges Careless Camp Sanitation, Whereat He Is Cursed-The Conditions Improved - The Death Rate Is One in Two Days.

Honolulu, Nov. 2, via San Francisco Nov. 10.-The typhold fever is epidemic in Camps Otls and McKinley. There are two hundred soldiers in the hospital and fifty are typhoid victims. The soldiers are dying at the rate of one in two days. It is difficult to get information regarding affairs at the military hospital, the authorities preserving extreme reticence Fourteen deaths have occurred at Camp McKinley since the arrival of the troops here. There have been loud complaints of the unsanitary conditions at the military camps from the residents in the vicinity and matters came to a climax on October 27, when the president of the board of health, Attorney General Smith, made an official report that he had been cursed and threatened with assault by Col. Barber, of the New York Volunteers when the latter was approached on the subject of improving the sanitary condi-

The civil authorities took decided action and a better understanding has been reached with the military authorities. It is believed conditions have been some

what improved. The agents of the board of health sen to examine into the conditions at the camp have reported everything in firstclass order at the engineers' camp. In Camps Otis and McKinley filth had been allowed to accumulate and the sinks were

It was when President Smith pointed out to Col. Barber the fact that the disin-fecting had been done in a careless man-ner that the alleged foul language was Barber, it is alleged, said: "I will not allow you, Mr. Smith, to ome to this camp and treat me like a

When Smith disclaimed any intention of giving offense Barber advanced as knock you down.

It was following Smith's report on these matters that the board of health declared yphoid epidemic and notified military au-horities that they must "forthwith destroy and remove all sources of filth and ause of sickness in said camps."
Gen. King is threatened with blo poisoning from vaccination. He is confined to his room.

#### MAY CONCERN THE PHILIPPINES Notable Visit at Our London Em

bassy After Salisbury's Speech. (Special Cablegram-Copyrighted London, Nov. 10 .- It is thought that th continental newspapers place undus stres. upon Lord Salisbury's reference to the United States. They certainly exaggerate its immediate significance. The writ ers in Berlin and Vienna seem to have seized the occasion to push the old scheme of an anti-American European

The closest inquiries in London do not establish any connection between Engtppines question, yet Viscount Cranborne's visit to the American embassy to- Lord Salisbury's speech did not change day was assuredly of a political nature. the situation in Egypt. Newfoundland some importance." There is nothing in Egyptian matter. He thought the Chin the present ordinary Anglo-American relowing the cabinet council, unless it was

the Philippines.

If it is the intention of Europe to interfere with the American policy there, Great Britain is certainly as willing to offset its opposition with her support On the other hand, the Chinese situation is more peaceful for the moment. The Times, in a leader, discredits an Anglo-American agreement regarding the Philippines, yet the Americans are probably aware that acquisition by them of the Philippines would be very displeasing to all the European powers, with the probable exception of Great Britain. But Lord Salisbury said that the appearance of America in European and Asiatic politics could not but conduce to the interests of this country, meaning obviously that the United States and Great Britain will stand together in a friendship based on a mmunity of aims, interests and senti

# THE SENTENCE OF LUCHINI.

The Slaver of the Empress of Aus tria Imprisoned for Life. Geneva, Nov. 10.-Lucchini, who killed the empress of Austria, was placed or trial here today, and, after the testimo ny, which was brief but conclusive, of the state had been adduced, he was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life, which is the extreme penalty in

Switzerland. Upon hearing his sentence, Luchini shouted: "Long live anarchy, death to the aristocracy! During the first six months of his imprisonment, Luchiniwil be kept in sol-itary confinement in a subterranean dunon, which is almost completely shut off from all light. He will be allowed to emerge for one hour twice a month. After six months, he will be treated as an or-

### he will be dealt with more severely for ANXIOUS ABOUT WILHELM.

dinary prisoner, with the exception

English and French Ambassador Ask About His Spanish Visit. Madrid, Nov. 10.-The British and French ambassadors today visited Duke

Almodovar del Rio, minister of foreign affairs, and questioned him regarding the motives and details of the visit to certain Spanish ports of Emperor William, The minister said that nothing had een settled, and that the visit had not even been officially announced. It certainly would be incognito and only the

to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Via Norfolk and Washington steamer Sat rday, 6:30 p. m. Tickets, \$3.50, good to

nantels reduced to \$2.50,at Libbey & Co.'s

# tion had been issued for the emperor t come to Madrid. The cabinet had not dis

ussed the subject.
The two ninbassadors subse The two ambassadors subsequently met and discussed the replies. Despite the an-nouncement that the emperor will travel incognito, the greatest popular interest is manifested in his visit, which, it is be-lieved, will have an important effect on

#### LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH

His Reference to America Cause

Considerable Comment. London, Nov. II.-The morning pape here revert to the reference to the United States, made by Lord Salisbury, at the

lord mayor's banquet last night The Daily News says: "Angry as the German jingoes and monarch may be, they do not contemplate the supreme folly of fighting to keep America out of th

The Standard says: "For the purpose. of the states which, like Great Britain are bent on preventing the vast domains of China becoming the preserve of a single European state, nothing could be more welcome than American co-ofera

#### TO BRING DREYFUS HOME.

He Is to Be Confronted With Witnesses of His Alleged Confession.

ndent in Paris states that the case of Col. Piequart, who is confined in the Cherche Midi military prison on the charge of fc pery and using forged documents in connection with the Dreyfus case, will be decided on Saturday. His The Morning Post's Paris correspond ent says it has just been decided to bring Dreyfus back from the late du Diable and confront him with the witnesses

### CHEERS IN A FRENCH COURT.

The Assailants of M. Le Proust Acquitted Yesterday.

of his alleged confession.

ed of assaulting M. Le Proust, commissioner of the police, October 25, the day of the overthrow of the M. Brisson min-istry, were acquitted today. There was great applause when the decision of the

### VISIT MAY BE SIGNIFICANT.

Salisbury Calls at the American Embassy in London. London, Nov. 10.-The cabinet held a meeting of two hours' duration this after-

Gen. Kitchener paid a visit to the foreign office afterwards, and subsequently Lord Salisbury and his son, Viscount Cranborne, called at the United States embassy, seeking an interview with Mr. White, the secretary of the embassy.

It is believed that their visit was im-

# A HAZARD FROM VIENNA.

Salisbury Wants American Aid

Agninst Russia in China London, Nov. 11.-The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs an interview with a prominent official, who said that Lord Salisbury wants the assistance of the United States to drive Russia out of

With such an object there will certain ly be war shortly, and the Spanish ques uld be a decidedly better pretext than the Bahr-El-Ghazal matter.

## THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION. It Is Not Affected by Lord Salisbury's

Speech. London, Nov. 10.-In an interview today Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., said that was a more dangerous question than the ese question was less critical in view of the growing sense of the identity of the interests of the United States, Germany

## Japan, and England. THE WRECK OF THE MARINER

Her Crew Rescued by Surf Boats After Some Difficulty. Halifax, N. S., Nov. 19 .- The governmen steamer Lansdowne arrived from Sable Island this afternoon, with the crew of the Gloveester fishing schooner Mariner. The latter drove ashore in a gale urday night. The crew were rescued aft some difficulty by the surf boats.

# HOOLEY'S ESTATES SOLD.

Sir Christopher Furness Buys th

Wiltshire Property. London, Nov. 10 .- The estates of Ernes T. Hooley, the bankrupt speculator and promoter, were sold at auction today. The Wiltshire property was sold for 98,000 pounds to Sir Christopher Furness, the ship owner and shipbuilder, of Hooley's Essex

#### brought \$9,650 pounds. ITALY'S SPECULATION.

Diplomats See an Understanding Be tween England and America Rome, Nov. 10 .- Diplomats here see in Lord Salisbury's speech indirect proo

that there is an understanding existing between London and Washington. THE KAISER WILL VISIT SPAIN

It Is Assured He Will Go to Madrid From Cartagena. Madrid, Nov. 10 .- It is assured that Em peror William will come to Madrid from Cartagena and rejoin the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern at either Cadiz

# THE NEW YORK IN THE CAPES.

tleships Shortly. Newport News, Va., Nov. 10.-The an nored cruiser New York arrived at Fort Monroe this morning at 11:30, in command of Capt. Chadwick. Commodore Philip. who is in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, is on board. The New York is expected to arrive here tomorrow for coal. It is understood that the Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Texas wil come to these waters in a short time, and another formidable collection of warships will greet the visitors at Old Point.

#### \$1.25 to Baltimore and Return vis B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. Nov. 12 and 13, good for return until ollowing Monday. Tickets good going

better grades of everything than you can get elsewhere for same money.

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# OPPOSE MR.

He May Be Defeated for Speaker.

# HANNA IS AGAINST HIM

The Administration Wants a Man Who Is in Harmony With the Party-The Man From Maine Unpopular-Is Hostile to the Prestdent and Dislikes His Policy.

The most interesting event in the political world yesterday was the semi-official announcement of the Administration's determination to discipline Thomas Brackett Reed. Formal notice, it can be stated on high authority, is to be served on Mr. Reed by Senator Hanna, acting as the President's representative, that he must support the Administration policy this Winter or be prepared to vacate the Speaker's chair when the next House is organized.

The President's friends believe that they have it in their power to prevent Mr. Reed's election as Speaker of the Fiftysixth Congress. Senator Hanna is said to be of the opinion that the time is now ripe to dispose of Mr. Reed,

Speaker Reed has never been in harmony with the President, and from the beginning of his Administration he has antagonized him at every point, and has been most outspeken in his criticism of Mr. McKinley and his friends, particularly Senator Hanna. In private conversation, Mr. Reed has openly charged Senator Hanna with havng purchased delegates in the South

that had already been instructed to vote

for Reed for President at the St. Louis

convention. Mr. Reed's comments in this

connection have been most sarcastic and

bitter, and many of them have been re-

peated to Mr. Hanna and the President.

Mr. Reed has only called once or twice at the White House since McKinley's inauguration, and then only in a most formal way on official business. A Republican who enjoys the confidence

of the President made the following statement last night: "The re-election of Mr. Reed as Speaker of the next House will depend entirely upon himself. He is known to be opposed to the President's expansion policy, particularly with reference to the annexation of the Philippine Islands, and unless he reverses himself completely on this matter, he will not be the next Speaker.

"The President naturally hesitates to adopt drastic measures with a man of Mr. Reed's temperament, for he realizes that the forcible retirement of Mr. Reed from the Speaker's chair will be likely to tures. In a word, it will lead to a row of considerable proportions, and Mr. Mc-Kinley is averse to family quarrels when they can be avoided. At the same time he is fully determined to have his own way in the matter of the execution and carrying out of his foreign policy, and if Mr. Reed insists mon blocking the road steps will be taken to remove him, no

matter what the consequences may be. "It is fortunate that there will be plen. ty of time for Mr. Reed to show his hand ganize. The President hopes to have his treaty with Spain ratified, if possible, before the 4th of March next, and if Mr. Reed consents to this program, there will be no serious obstacle placed in his path toward a re-election as Speaker. However, as I remarked before, it all de-

ends upon Reed. "The President feels that his Administration has been indorsed by the people, and this fact has given him greater infidence in himself and incidentally the afidence of his friends. The fact that his indersement, so-called, has come from the people of the West, inclines the President to stay with his selection of the men from that part of the country for Speaker of the Fifty-sixth Congress. He believes that it would be good politics to recognize the West at this juncture. There are several men from the West who are perfectly competent to fill the Speaker's chair. Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, Mr. Hopkins of Illinois are all eligible material out of which make a competent Speaker. The President's choice will probably fall upon one of these three men, but there are others, "It will be comparatively easy matter

for the Administration to depose Mr. Reed. The narrow majority by which the Republicans will control the next House renders it necessary for the successful candidate for Speaker to have practically the unanimous support of his party. It may be said that Mr. Reed night hold out a sufficient number of his followers to prevent the election of an Administration man, but that is not likely to happen. When it is demonstrated that Mr. Reed cannot be elected, his friends will not stand by him for any length of time. Mr. Reed does not enjoy very great personal popularity among the older members of the House. He has been too dictatorial in his methods, and has ruled the House with an iron and. There are any number of Republicans who will jump at the opportunity to humble Mr. Reed, and if they can be assured of the Administration's support they will be only too glad to join the oposition movement to his re-election."

# MR KERR CLAIMS VICTORY.

He Insists That the Democrats Will Control the Next House. Chairman Babcock asserted last evening that the Republicans would have a

najority of fifteen in the next House of Representatives. Secretary Kerr, of the Democratic committee, continued to insist that the Democrats and Populists had elected a maority of representatives to the Fiftysixth Congress and would organize the

"Aside from fill doubtful districts," he

ald, "we have 180 members, a majority, of three. That many are certain, and the majority will be increased by so many of

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